

LABOR CLARION

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No. 39

A Vote Against Proposition No. 1 Is a Vote for Democracy

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

PROPONENTS of the Slave Bill are hoping desperately that labor will show indifference in the election on November 3. They well know that a large vote means an end to their conspiracies and intrigue against the interests of democracy. They know with disheartening finality that a large vote means a decisive defeat of the Slave Bill (Proposition No. 1). And they know just as well that their hopes and strongest desires rest on a small vote next Tuesday. The issue will be settled by the voters of this State showing and taking enough interest to cast a ballot for democracy by voting "NO" on Proposition No. 1.

A vote against Proposition No. 1 is a vote for democracy! This is the issue: The Slave Bill has no place in a democracy. Proposition No. 1 is an outright nazi measure. It exudes the foul odor of nazism. To refresh your memory, here are some of the main reasons why Proposition No. 1 is a bill which has nothing in common with democracy:

1. It would deprive you, as a citizen, from protesting or doing anything against what you might consider a wrong if a labor dispute is involved.
2. It would disbar the greatest judge of all time—*Public Opinion*.
3. It would take away your right as a consumer to protect yourself against inferior merchandise and unsanitary conditions in the manufacturing of commodities.
4. Ministers, educators, doctors, lawyers and all other members of the professions would be gagged from expressing any opinion concerning labor if a dispute between an employer and an employee were involved.
5. It would make the right of freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly a memory of the past.
6. It would nazify the people of California.

Non-partisan opinion in California has come out against Proposition No. 1. This is what is causing the proponents of the Slave Bill so much consternation. Throughout the State, outstanding clergymen of all denominations are showing their full realization of the danger and threat Proposition No. 1 holds against democracy by opposing it with all their vigor. Proponents of the bill have as yet to make any creditable showing of outstanding citizens in favor of their "chain" bill.

It must be repeated again and again, that the backers of the Slave Bill are behaving in the same manner as some of the people who supported Hitler in Germany acted when he started his campaign to entrap the people there. We do not wish to intimate that all of the people who support the bill are

Hitlerites, but we do have a right to our belief that a handful of the most active originators of the Slave Bill and its principal champions are, to say the least, Nazi-minded.

That this is not a far-fetched statement and that it is an assumption which can be backed up with fact and logical reasoning is amply demonstrated by an overwhelming amount of inescapable evidence.

Everyone agrees that the unity of the home front is just as important and indispensable to our successful war effort as the unity of the fighting front. Then why should anyone attempt to disrupt the unity of the home front? Wittingly or unwittingly, isn't that playing right into the hands of Hitler?

The California State Federation of Labor tried in every way it knew how to reach some kind of an understanding with the active proponents of the Slave Bill so that the measure could be eliminated from the ballot in the coming election and in this way avoid the regrettable acrimony and friction which such a controversial bill was bound to create. All of these efforts were useless. And it was a mere handful of men who refused to place the interests of the country above their own petty and selfish concerns and insisted that we battle it out in November. Such ruthlessness and lack of concern for the best interests of our country and the best needs of our democracy are not only dangerous, but treacherous and sinister.

If the backers of the Slave Bill were even remotely sincere, then they would have to admit with the President of the United States, General MacArthur and other important leaders of our nation, that labor is doing a magnificent job in behalf of our war effort. If, as some of the backers of the bill are forced reluctantly to admit, labor is indispensable to our war effort and is fulfilling its pledges, then how can they justify sponsoring a bill which not only enrages labor but will discourage labor? To explain away such a basic contradiction would be more difficult than squaring a circle.

There is no one front in the fight for democracy. There are many fronts and they are not only fighting fronts. Right here at home, we have the tremendous responsibility of protecting democracy. This is more than mere words. This means that actual living danger threatens democracy. Indifference, lack of interest and defeatism are the greatest allies of the Axis powers. With these three influences, the Axis powers have paralyzed the forces of democracy in a number of places.

To defeat Proposition No. 1 is just as important as it is to defeat the open enemy on the fighting front!

President Names Green On Stabilization Agency

President Roosevelt appointed William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as one of the two labor representatives on the new Economic Stabilization Board which will advise Director James F. Byrnes on measures necessary to maintain the cost of living on an even keel. Philip Murray, C.I.O. chief, was the other labor representative designated.

Business and Farm Representatives

To represent management, the President named Eric A. Johnston, head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company. Farm representatives will be Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union. These men will serve with the heads of key federal war agencies and Cabinet members on the board.

At the first meeting of the board, Director Byrnes announced he had given authority to the National War Labor Board to pass upon pay raises to workers earning under \$3000 a year and to others earning up to \$5000 a year, if their compensation were fixed by collective bargaining agreements.

The Treasury Department will regulate salaries of

more than \$3000 a year which do not come within the scope of the N.W.L.B.

Mr. Byrnes listed the following as among the outstanding problems that lie ahead:

- "Compulsory savings and other proposed measures to control excess spending power.
- "Prospects as to future rationing needs.
- "The spacing of military and lend-lease purchasing.
- "Prospective subsidy needs and considerations which should govern or limit the use of subsidies.
- "Wages of farm labor.
- "The effect of the stabilization of wages on manpower problems, particularly on the migration of workers."

Wage-Hour Decision Stands

The U. S. Supreme Court refused this week to reconsider its 5 to 4 ruling that a company paying a regular weekly salary above the amount required by the wage-hour law may compute overtime on the basis of an hourly wage fixed by contract with the employees.

The tribunal also declined to reconsider an 8 to 1 decision that, in the absence of such a contract, the wage-hour law required time and a half pay for overtime on the basis of the regular pay rate.

Both decisions were delivered on June 8. The 5 to 4 ruling involved the Dallas (Tex.) *Morning News*.

Labor's Recommendations On State, City Proposals

Following are the recommendations of the San Francisco Labor Council for voting on the propositions which will appear on the ballot at next Tuesday's election:

State Propositions

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Proposition No. 1—No. | Proposition No. 10—No. |
| Proposition No. 2—No. | Proposition No. 11—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 3—No. | Proposition No. 12—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 4—No. | Proposition No. 13—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 5—Yes. | Proposition No. 14—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 6—No. | Proposition No. 15—No. |
| Proposition No. 7—No. | Proposition No. 16—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 8—Yes. | Proposition No. 17—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 9—Yes. | Proposition No. 18—Yes. |

City Propositions

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Proposition No. 26—No. | Proposition No. 34—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 27—Yes. | Proposition No. 35—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 28—Yes. | Proposition No. 36—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 29—Yes. | Proposition No. 37—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 32—Yes. | Proposition No. 38—Yes. |
| Proposition No. 33—Yes. | Proposition No. 39—Yes. |

Preserve this list NOW, that you may have it ready when going to cast your ballot.

Labor Spokesmen Scoff at "Explanation" by Land

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission, has been "sounding off" again. He has made several attacks on labor, generally followed by half-hearted retractions. But a performance he staged [October 19] at a dinner given by the Investment Bankers' Association was the most reprehensible of all, says *Labor*, and continued its recitation on the now familiar incident of last week and other related matters as follows:

Land listed his "pet hates," including "organizers," whom, he declared, "for the duration ought to be shot at sunrise."

He was supposed to be talking "off the record," but later he told newspapermen they might print his remarks. They insist they asked him if he meant "labor organizers" and that he replied in the affirmative. That's the way it appeared in the *New York Times* and other papers.

Labor Files Protest

Of course, spokesmen for labor filed vigorous protests. Telegrams were fired at the President demanding the removal of Land for slandering union members, "many of whom have given their lives and made more sacrifices for the war effort than any other group of American people." The President was warned that Land's tirade was "pernicious and disruptive of national unity, tantamount to treason."

When the storm broke, Land attempted to get from under by giving out the lamest kind of an explanation. He didn't use the word "labor," he maintained, but it is significant that he didn't attempt to say what kind of "organizers" he had in mind!

Let's Be Charitable

The most charitable construction that can be placed on the incident is that wire flowed too freely at the bankers' dinner and that Land uttered what was in his heart without a proper appreciation of the devastating repercussions.

Labor spokesmen scoffed at Land's effort to wiggle out of an embarrassing position. They pointed out that every person within sound of his voice seemed to know exactly to whom he referred. They also recalled that on other occasions Land went out of his

Anti-Slave Bill Radio Addresses

In the remaining days of the campaign prominent citizens in various walks of life will be heard in radio addresses throughout the State against the Slave Bill (Proposition No. 1 on the ballot). For the *San Francisco stations* the schedule will be as follows:

Friday, Oct. 30—KQW, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 30—KPO, 9:30 to 9:45 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 1—KQW, 8:45 to 9 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 1—KPO, 9:45 to 10 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 2—KQW, 8:15 to 8:30 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 2—KSFO, 8:30 p. m.

Direct this schedule to the attention of your friends, and ask them to listen to the arguments to be presented by able speakers against the introduction of Nazism into California.

way to fire broadcasts at workers and others who did not enjoy his favor.

For example, some time ago, before a congressional committee, Land charged the war program was being stymied because workers were "soldiering" on the job. That statement was so at variance with the facts that Land was compelled to eat his words.

Refuted by President

The President himself has repeatedly testified that the workers have performed miracles of production, with the result that the shipping program has progressed much farther than anybody had expected.

On another occasion, when he was a dinner guest, Land expressed dislike of Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, who is turning out more ships in less time than any other shipbuilder. Obviously, Land's "peeve" against Kaiser is that the latter does not belong to the "inner circle" of shipyard owners but can build ships faster than any of his rivals.

Land has also demonstrated hostility—in action as well as words—to Andrew J. Higgins of New Orleans, another shipbuilder who is constantly smashing records, and who, like Kaiser, employs only A.F.L. workers and does not belong to the "inner circle."

Millions Wasted

Work on the Higgins yard was stopped after the Government had spent \$25,000,000, most of which is wasted.

It has been charged that Higgins' rivals knew that he was to lose his contract long before he had been advised by Land.

Land's direction of the Maritime Commission is now under hot fire before the Senate naval affairs committee. His recent promotion to vice-admiral by the President has been challenged by Senator George D. Aiken (Rep., Vt.), on the basis of reports by the Comptroller General charging "gross irregularities" in certain Maritime Commission deals.

The Comptroller General recently reported to Congress that the Commission sold five old ships to an

Labor Men Appointed on Production Committee

Direction of the nation-wide war production drive will be shouldered from now on by a Production Drive Policy Committee within the War Production Board, with organized labor members taking a leading part in the committee's work.

Appointment of the committee was announced by W.P.B. Chairman Donald M. Nelson, after frequent discussions with labor leaders who had asked that the idea of labor-management committees be utilized not only in each war plant but at the top of the national War Production Drive set-up.

Labor members of the new committee are Frank P. Fenton, American Federation of Labor director of organization, and John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C.I.O.). The committee is chairmaned by W. G. Marshall, on leave of absence from his position as vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Duties of Committee

Marshall will represent the Government on the Production Drive Policy Committee and is also head of an expanded War Production Drive headquarters established this week within the W.P.B. His appointment was cleared with labor.

The committee will advise and assist its chairman in setting broad policies for the operation of labor-management councils in the war plants. The War Production Drive headquarters will work through contacts with plant committees and with the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other agencies.

Alabama concern for \$596,000, with an option to buy them back at the same price.

Subsequently, the Commission purchased from the same concern five older ships for \$3,374,700. On this transaction, Aiken charges, \$2,700,000 of Government money was "lost, strayed or stolen."

"Nobody," the Vermont Senator said, "can defend that transaction. So far, nobody has attempted to do so."

A brief now being prepared by Aiken for presentation to the Senate committee will contain other charges of a similar nature. The facts, the Senator declares, will demonstrate not only that Land is not entitled to promotion, but should be stripped of his present rank and tossed out of his job.

As a Senator Sees It

"There is nothing personal in my opposition to Admiral Land," Aiken asserted. "I scarcely know him. When I was governor of Vermont I made it a cardinal rule to demand of public officials that their conduct be above criticism. When they did not meet that standard, they were tossed out."

"I am still firmly of the belief that any public official who is careless with the taxpayers' money should be retired to private life as quickly as possible. The most effective way of discouraging corruption and collusion is to hit them on the head the moment they are detected."

"If the Comptroller General has correctly reported on Maritime Commission matters, the immediate removal of Admiral Land is suggested."

FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION

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Against Buying Market Street Railway

By EDWARD P. E. TROY

The Market Street Railway bond proposal (Proposition No. 26 on the November ballot) is one of the worst schemes of public plunder that ever has been submitted to the people of San Francisco.

A street railway consists almost wholly of its cars and tracks.

In a pamphlet issued by the Board of Supervisors is a valuation of the cars, tracks and other property of that company which shows that its "tracks and appurtenances" are in "condition, 22 per cent"; "cars and buses, 15 per cent," and "power-plant equipment, 10 per cent."

Meaning of Figures

These figures mean that the "tracks and appurtenances" have depreciated 78 per cent, "cars and buses" 85 per cent, and "power-plant equipment" 90 per cent. Will any housewife purchase a washing machine depreciated from 80 to 90 per cent? Will any business man or any other person buy property of any kind so far gone in depreciation?

Are not the many serious "accidents" on the cars and tracks of that company, together with the above-quoted report, sufficient evidence to convince any voter of the dilapidated, broken-down condition of the company's property?

Don't be deceived by assertions that the Market Street Company cars and tracks can be repaired and put in serviceable condition.

Report of City Official

City Controller Harold J. Boyd, in his official report to the Supervisors, says: "Service will have to be maintained with the available street cars and coaches; there can be no extensive rehabilitation of the present tracks and equipment. Rearrangement of present routes to accomplish a complete co-ordination of the two systems cannot be achieved."

The California Railroad Commission, in that part

of its report to the Supervisors dealing with cars and equipment, agrees with Controller Boyd as follows: "It must be assumed that for the most part the equipment now in service must be continued in operation for the duration of the war." [Emphasized words in two preceding paragraphs, mine.]

The Market Street Company's material and supplies for repair of tracks and cars, that for many years amounted to close to half a million dollars, has been allowed to be exhausted, so that today its report to the Board of Supervisors shows but \$250,000 in value of that material. Because of present higher prices, the quantity must be much less proportionately.

Problem of Car Operation

It must be remembered that the heavy steel cars of the Municipal Railway cannot be operated over the lightly constructed, depreciated tracks used for the wooden cars of the Market Street Company.

Don't be led astray by statements published as coming from "bankers" and others. During the Spring Valley purchase campaign, a prominent banker was widely quoted as advising the purchase. Later, I found on the books of the Spring Valley Company that a large company controlled by this same banker owned thousands of shares of Spring Valley stock.

Propounds Question

During the first campaign, in 1902, for municipal ownership of the Geary Street line, a certain bank actively fought against municipal ownership. Soon after I learned that the same bank owned hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the old Geary Street bonds, which were not payable until twenty-five years after the franchise expired! Today a representative of the same bank is actively fighting for the Market Street Company bond-purchase. Can that bank also have large quantities of the almost valueless securities of the company?

Union Members on Price Boards

Quietly and without fanfare of publicity, exactly 1629 trade union members meet several times a week with local war price and rationing boards in all parts of the country in order to make their contribution to this type of defense of the home front.

The exact number has been determined by a survey made by the O.P.A. and covers every region of the country.

Official policy of the O.P.A. providing for labor participation on local war price and rationing boards has apparently gone ahead smoothly in most parts of the country. However, resistance to labor's contribution was met in some sections and the labor office of O.P.A. has sought to iron out difficulties.

The breakdown of labor participation according to regions follows: New England, 224; New York, 261; Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, 526; Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine and Minnesota, 150; Mountain States, 59; Texas, 50; West Coast, 259; South, 100.

Members of the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union have voted by a majority of 8682, in favor of an amendment to the union's constitution increasing the death benefit.

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A War-Time Hallowe'en

A Hallowe'en without candle-lighted pumpkin faces, lanterns or flashlights, and, in fact, without any of the usual outdoor manifestations such as bonfires, torchlight parades, or vandalism, will be San Francisco's first war-time celebration of this event tomorrow evening.

An appeal to children, adolescents and adults to substitute patriotism and indoor parties instead of the many time-honored methods of observing Hallowe'en has been made by Director Helms of the Civilian Defense Council.

A particular appeal was made to youngsters not to molest or break dimmed-out street lights, it being pointed out that a broken light globe which had been dimmed out becomes a beacon to the enemy.

Next Tuesday! Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1!

State Federation Calls for United Front in Election

The headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor has provided neat and convenient-sized cards containing the Federation's recommendations on candidates for State office and on the eighteen State propositions being submitted to the voters.

A Call to Duty

The official communication accompanying the forwarding of the cards to the Federation's affiliated central councils and local unions states that "it is absolutely imperative that all members of organized labor turn out to vote in the November election, and support the following:

"Governor—Culbert L. Olson.

"Lieutenant Governor—Ellis E. Patterson.

"Secretary of State—Paul Peek.

"Attorney General—Robert W. Kenny."

After stating that as far as labor is concerned the above are the official recommendations, and "it is vitally important" that all union members be so informed, the communication continues:

"United Strength on the Line"

"Never before in the history of the labor movement has it been so urgent for labor to put its united strength on the line as in the coming election. If labor is to protect its rights and preserve the gains it has fought to win, then labor must get solidly behind the candidates indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor and vote in accordance with its recommendations on the various propositions" [as shown on the cards accompanying the communication].

The Federation's communication concludes by expressing full appreciation for the "splendid co-operation" shown by the affiliated organizations, and with a reminder to vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1.

Recommendations on Propositions

[Elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION is given the recommendations made by the State Federation on the State propositions, together with the recommendations made by the San Francisco Labor Council on the city propositions. The State Federation does not make recommendations on city propositions, and the Labor Council has concurred in the recommendations made by the State Federation on State propositions.]



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1942

Remain on Guard—and Vote!

In a final pre-election appeal, the California State Federation of Labor has called upon the members of all the unions to work unceasingly for the mobilization of labor's maximum vote next Tuesday.

"The greatest danger facing labor is the possibility of a let-down, which can be fatal as it has in other campaigns," the statement pointed out. "To lull labor into such a slumber, the proponents of the Slave Bill are trying desperately to create a false sense of security in the minds of the opponents of the bill, hoping in this way to sneak over a last-minute deadly punch. The Federation, therefore, calls upon all of the unions to be on guard against cleverly designed rumors to the effect that the defeat of the Slave Bill is a foregone conclusion and nothing more remains to be done."

"Right up to the very eve of the election," the statement urges, "labor must remain on its toes and plug away until every possible 'No' vote has been safely garnered and assured of being cast on November 3. No political campaign is worth a farthing unless the votes are lined up. All the literature and all the arguments in the world are of no avail, if the individual voters are not convinced of the importance of going to the polls and voting," the Federation's appeal to the members of organized labor and their friends declares, and then continues:

"In spite of all the talk about democracy, a great number of people fail to show the slightest appreciation for democracy by their complete indifference to it when it comes right down to doing something about it. Democracy is the emptiest sham if the people living under it fail to do the very thing upon which it rests—and that is: VOTE. The very heart of democracy is the right of every citizen to vote. Without such a right, there can be not the slightest semblance of democracy, and it becomes only a cheap phrase to be made use of by demagogues and dictators. More than any other consideration, the thing which distinguishes America from Germany, Italy and their satellites is that in America we still can vote, and the majority of the people have an opportunity to express themselves concerning their government and make whatever changes they think are necessary.

"Can a democracy function if the people living in it do not vote? Of course not! The best way to weaken a democracy is to give up the voting privilege. A citizen who fails to vote is committing as great harm as a soldier who fails to shoot at the enemy. A vote in a democracy is no less important and effective than a bullet in an armed struggle."

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, in an address at Chicago, declared that the way to provide jobs "after the war" would be for the Government to launch a tremendous program of public works.

An Overshadowing Issue

How to meet the manpower need of the armed forces and war industries was the overshadowing issue in Washington last week. A bitter battle over the question began developing in administrative circles and in Congress.

According to *Labor*, Paul V. McNutt, chief of the War Manpower Commission, led the forces demanding compulsory legislation under which every worker in the land can be told where he must work and what he must do.

Three bills, calling for compulsion, but vesting power in Selective Service rather than McNutt, have already been introduced in the Senate. "Brass hats," whose M-Day plan envisioned "work or fight" legislation, are declared to be backing "big stick" methods.

Organized labor, however, was reported solidly opposed to coercive legislation at this time, contending that the surface hasn't even been scratched on use of voluntary methods.

Sweatshop and sub-standard wages should be eliminated before there is any talk about freezing or drafting labor, the American Federation of Labor declared. The C.I.O. took a similar stand.

"To freeze men to misery before their conditions are alleviated is against the interest of the war program," the A. F. of L. warned. "When wages in an industry are substantially below those paid for similar work in other industries, they should be adjusted upward before any manpower order attempts to tie men to their jobs."

Frank Fenton, A. F. of L. organization director, in even more emphatic fashion denounced government officials who are calling for a "club" over the heads of workers.

"These officials have become so alarmed at their own shortcomings and prospective responsibilities that they show a panic-stricken desire to secure a big stick to use whenever the pressure gets heavy," Fenton said. "They fail to realize that each unnecessary coercive step begets a need for more coercion, and if we continue to use such coercion, the democratic way of life is in danger of crumbling."

President William Green of the A. F. of L. and President Philip Murray of the C.I.O. called on President Roosevelt and informed him of labor's opposition.

Author of "American's Creed" Dies

William Tyler Page died in Washington last week at 74. He was a descendant of that John Tyler who became President of the United States when William Henry Harrison—"Old Tippecanoe"—was called to his fathers almost 100 years ago.

At 13, Page got a job as page in the House. There he remained, serving in many capacities and winning the esteem and affection of hundreds of statesmen, members of the House and Senate.

Fame came to him in a peculiar way. Before the first World War, a Baltimore paper offered a prize of \$1000 for the best suggestion for a "Creed" for Americans. Page came in first with a document even shorter than Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

He said he had worked on it for over 20 years. Practically every sentence was taken from the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, or some other noted document. Here it is, as it has been recited by tens of millions all over the land:

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

Anti-Union Plot Recalled

Mention was made in the *LABOR CLARION* two weeks ago of the death of Dr. Charles P. Neill, who had been commissioner of labor and chief of the bureau of labor statistics during the administrations of three presidents, the last of which was that of President Woodrow Wilson.

The following is a story which it is said Dr. Neill loved to relate. It was dated 1905, and had to do with a conspiracy of wealthy mine owners in Goldfield, Nevada, then a booming mining camp.

The operators wished to get rid of the union. Naturally, the miners resisted. There was some trouble, but nothing the local authorities could not handle.

In desperation, the mine owners entered into a deal with the Governor. It was arranged that when they sent him word that violence had developed in Goldfield, he would give the "news" to the press and appeal to President Theodore Roosevelt for federal troops.

As a matter of fact, at the hour when the mine owners flashed their appeal to the governor, Goldfield was unusually quiet. Nevertheless, the governor sent a highly colored telegram to Roosevelt and the newspapers "played up" the alleged violence.

Lane Saves the Day

The President ordered General Fred Funston to proceed to Goldfield with a detachment of troops. The mine owners conveyed the general to their clubhouse and entertained him lavishly. He took their word for what had happened, and so reported to the President.

At that time Franklin K. Lane, later Secretary of the Interior in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, was in Washington as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He had spent many years in California and Nevada and had numerous friends among the leaders of organized labor.

Some of these men succeeded in contacting Lane. They gave him the facts concerning the Goldfield situation. Hurrying to the White House, he told "Teddy" that he was being bamboozled by the mine owners.

"Shabby Trick," Said Neill

The "Rough Rider" didn't like to be bamboozled. He made a few inquiries on his own account and decided Lane was right. After that he placed a restraining hand on General Funston and dispatched a special commission to Goldfield to get the facts. Dr. Neill was on that commission.

"I was never so shocked in my life," Neill declared years later. "I do not say the miners were entirely blameless. They were a hard-hitting crowd. Some were 'radicals' like Vincent St. John and 'Big Bill' Haywood. However, if the mine owners had been so disposed, they would have experienced no difficulty in dealing with them, and certainly no one could justify the shabby trick by which President Roosevelt was induced to send troops into the state.

"After extensive hearings, our commission so reported to the President."

The affair engendered such bitterness that the effects on the industrial and political life of the State were apparent for many years. Even today, 30 years later, "old timers" recall it with feeling.

"It was a striking illustration of the wrong way to handle industrial disputes," Dr. Neill would conclude.

CZECH BOYS' NEW SPORT

The Czechs are known as excellent gymnasts and sportsmen, but the latest fad of the young Czech sportsmen is causing the Nazis great trouble. According to a report published by *Nase Noviny* in London and based on information given by a lady who succeeded in escaping from the "Protectorate" to a neutral country, Czech boys take great pleasure in climbing the roofs of public buildings where Nazi flags are unfurled in order to cut out the swastika and leave a round hole as the symbol of Naziism. Special guards were assigned to guard the Nazi flags, but so far no culprit has been detected.

Will Retain Record of Nazi Crimes and Demand Accounting

At the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor one of the most interesting, comprehensive and declarative reports was that made by the resolutions committee on the subject of the United Nations Relief Fund which is being sponsored by Labor's League for Human Rights. The report opens with these words:

The World of Today

"As we review the world of today and reflect upon our present civilization we are astounded with the darkness and bitterness and hatreds that have shadowed a peaceful humankind. We are more than confounded when we would seek consistency, logic and reason in the constructive efforts of man for thousands of years in building a better and finer world, with the present world struggle to maim, to kill, to destroy all that has been builded up through the years of an advancing civilization."

The report then recites in general terms the brutalities of the Nazis in conquered lands, and continues with the declaration that it is to the undying credit of the American labor movement that it "discerned the evil genius of Nazi-Fascism long before it assumed its current satanic dimensions," pointing out that nine years ago the American Federation of Labor had warned the world against the Nazi plague and had instituted an anti-Nazi boycott.

Labor Made Response

During all this time the labor movement of America had not remained indifferent to the cries of help from its fellow men in the Old World and, the report relates, substantial sums had been raised and distributed by responsible labor agencies to the most needy and most affected groups, and considerable sums also had been placed through reliable underground labor channels in places where sparks of rebellion might be ignited to the discomfort of the common enemy. The revelations of Nazi cruelties and hatred for democracy, the report reminds, also served to open the eyes of millions of Americans to the fact they should begin preparation for a fateful conflict.

Then declaring that today we in America are in the very midst of a global Armageddon and in the front lines of the greatest struggle for survival in humanity's history, the text, in full, of the convention's resolutions committee continues:

A Nation at War

"Today, we are training great armies, building huge navies and air fleets with miraculous speed and effectiveness; today, united as never before in our history, we are fighting on a dozen fronts in every part of the world, from the arctic Aleutians to eastern China and the southwestern Pacific and Australia; from the Egyptian desert to India and the northern coast of France. Today, our tanks, guns and planes are multiplying everywhere the defensive and offensive power of the United Nations and are already exacting huge toll from the Axis.

"In this resurgence of our national might, we find the organized labor movement of our country standing many millions strong on the production lines, forging limitless weapons of combat and eventual victory, and fully justifying the tribute paid at this convention to the working people of America by our Commander-in-Chief attesting to the fact that the record of labor in this colossal war effort is *splendid* and that 'they (the workers) can take whatever it takes to win this war.'

In the Occupied Lands

"Nevertheless, despite the tremendous preoccupation with the prosecution of the war, we would be remiss of our complete duty and would fall short of the demands of our great tradition in the labor movement, were we to forget even in these crucial days the utter tragedy and the bitter fate of the millions in the devastated and occupied lands who are struggling helplessly in the clutches of the aggressors. Relief,

in various forms, is still possible for many of them, and the dependable trade union and general agencies can still be depended upon to reach them with some assistance.

"Still closer at home, and containing as great an appeal and imposing upon us in the labor movement a commanding obligation, is the problem of giving every possible aid and comfort to our men in the fighting forces in every part of the world, and to the fighting men of our allies in the United Nations. This aid and comfort to our sailors, soldiers and fliers is a practical job which requires funds and material means for its realization.

Relief Organization Formed

"For this great and noble purpose, our trade union movement has formed the United Nations Relief Fund, of which the secretary of your Committee on Resolutions [Matthew Woll] is the chairman, and which is attached to the Labor League for Human Rights, of which William Green, our president, is honorary chairman and George Meany, our secretary-treasurer, is honorary secretary. The work of this Relief Fund is being carried on in agreement and in conjunction with all the outstanding national service-rendering organizations including the Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; the British, Russian and Chinese relief association; the Army and Navy relief funds; the American Red Cross, and like organizations. We are confident this work will redound to the everlasting credit of the trade union movement, and therefore merits the approval and the fullest support and co-operation of all labor and of all labor and trade unions.

Mobilize Against Tyranny

"Labor's League for Human Rights' United Nations Relief Fund has been formed to help mobilize organized labor in the fight against tyranny and barbarism, to extend all possible aid to our allies of the United Nations, to the boys in our own armed services, to underground movements fighting the Axis powers at the constant risk of lives on many fronts, and as well to bring relief to the countless victims of Naziism, Fascism and of Japanese Imperialism.

"Affiliated unions and their members are strongly urged to render every possible support in carrying forward the program of Labor's League for Human Rights' United Nations Relief in the building up of a unified program of relief and aid to all fighters against the Axis powers through their Community and War Chests where they exist, or through labor's own organization where no Community or War Chest exists.

"Maintain Unforgettable Record"

"Of equal significance to us in the American labor movement is the constant duty devolving upon us unremittingly to serve notice, through our own Government and through the councils of the United Nations, upon the Nazi conquerors and tormentors of Europe and Asia that we maintain an unforgettable record of each of their crimes and bloody misdeeds; that we shall hold them to merciless responsibility for the millions of butchered civilians in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, and all other subjugated lands; that we shall demand an accounting for the millions of Jews destroyed in cold blood in the Nazi-built ghettos of Eastern Europe; that we shall demand and obtain a reckoning for the countless enslaved children and dishonored and mutilated women, and for the numberless lives of innocent hostages snuffed out by Nazi shooting squads all over Europe.

"We shall demand an accounting from them for the lives of labor men and women, for the murdered leaders of trade unions and of workers, the first victims of their barbarities. The blustering Nazi bullies cannot be reminded too often of their eventual doom when the day of reckoning is at hand.

"And for this day of reckoning the labor movement of America, along with all the constructive forces of the world, may well prepare spiritually in advance.

The day when hostilities will end and the problems of reconstruction and restoration of economic and civilian life will be upon us, should not find us unprepared for that great task. The labor movement, which today is ready to sacrifice its all for victory, should not be denied its rightful place in the councils for a constructive and durable peace. The idealism, the vigor and the vision of our movement should make its greatest contribution to the molding of a post-war world that will make impossible the repetition of the blunders, the inequalities and the bigotries which brought about this world-wide holocaust.

Lessons of Common Struggle

"Today we are building for war and for victory. Tomorrow, after the war, a greater, stronger and more enlightened labor movement representing the entire gainfully employed population of our country, matured and tested in the crucible of this unparalleled global conflict, will begin building for peace. The common struggle for common aims and in alliance with other nations, in other lands and upon other continents, will have taught us the greatest lesson of tolerance and understanding in all our history. It will teach us the invaluable lesson of true human quality and equality, as demonstrated on the fields of battle by the Chinese, the British, the Russians, the Poles, the French and those of all other nations large and small.

"It is fitting for the labor movement, which has pioneered in countless efforts of social endeavor, to be in the van of spiritual preparedness for the post-war period. This post-war new world, half-weary and half-ruined, will call upon America for help in reconstruction. America's contribution to this rehabilitation can and should be of as great historic significance as its part in attaining victory over the forces of darkness and barbarity which today are still engulfing the world."

In addition to the above-quoted report of the resolutions committee, Delegate Hochman of the I.L.G.W.U. presented to the convention a lengthy document reciting in much detail and with numerical data the atrocities which have been committed by the Nazis in Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Norway, Holland, France and Poland. This document, which was made a part of the convention record, occupies six pages of the printed minutes.

Advise Against Unfair Firm

The Retail Trades Council of Los Angeles and vicinity, which has nineteen affiliated unions, is advising central labor bodies of the unfair attitude of Barker Bros. of that city and pointing out that the concern may try to invade other territory with their merchandise, especially in defense areas.

The communication from the Retail Council states that in its efforts to organize the retail industry in Los Angeles, after a survey of conditions it was found that employees of Barker Bros. were most in need of immediate help, and that a majority signified the Council as their bargaining agent but the management steadfastly refused to meet with labor representatives.

As a result of such arbitrary stand the firm was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and at the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor that body, through Resolution No. 65, took similar action.

STAGE STAR A WAR WORKER

Max Dill, in former times a partner of the famous Pacific Coast stage team of Kolb & Dill, has become a war worker. The Marinship yard at Sausalito revealed that Dill is now employed as a checker in the steel yard. The former actor told reporters he is happy to be doing his bit in helping to build ships for the Victory fleet.

Labor Council Campaign for War Chest

Continuing its campaign in support of the Community War Chest, the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday evening, took a further step to give substantial aid—this time on a basis that will be "for the duration."

The Council had presented to it a resolution on the subject from its specially appointed committee which is assisting in the present drive of the War Chest, also an extended verbal report made by President John F. Shelley on the results of the participation by the Council's affiliated unions to date.

Review Situation to Date

In the afternoon President Shelley and members of the committee had attended a meeting of the general War Chest committee, at which was made known the amounts which have thus far been pledged by various locals of organized labor in the city. These reports were, of course, only partial ones. An extended discussion had been held on the campaign as pertaining to labor's part therein. As is now well known, the central labor bodies of the city had recommended to their affiliated locals that each member of such locals pledge one day's pay to the War Chest, the understanding also being that such contribution would cover all "War Front" and "Home Front" relief agencies for the ensuing year. A number of the local unions which had met since the recommendation was made have reported that official approval had been given to the proposal and machinery already set in motion to accomplish the purpose. Checking up on the accomplishments under this method was done at the meeting of the general War Chest committee attended by the labor representatives.

Supplemental Action Recommended

In reviewing the situation, and looking well into the future as it will be affected by the possible duration of the war, the labor representatives arrived at the conclusion that supplemental action to that originally recommended for labor's participation would be advisable, and helpful also to the aims of the War Chest. In addition it was thought that a plan whereby the contributions to be made by individual members of unions should be distributed throughout the year rather than in one lump sum would prove advantageous in many if not the majority of cases.

Two Methods of Payment

Upon this thought the Labor Council's committee acted, and at the Council meeting presented the plan in the form of a resolution which, in brief, provides

for the payment of one day's pay *either* in a lump sum, through the member's local union, *or* for one hour's pay each month, to be collected by the local union. The collections thus made will be pro-rated eight-twelfths to the San Francisco War Chest and four-twelfths to the Red Cross, or to such other relief agencies as the labor movement may decide. The complete text of the resolution on the subject as adopted by the Labor Council appears on another page of this issue of the LABOR CLARION, and should be read by every union member.

Donations Credited to Labor

The purpose of the labor representatives who presented the resolution, and who are working to promote the War Chest campaign, is to continue to secure to War Chest contributors in the ranks of organized labor an assurance that their donations will be credited to the union of which they are a member, rather than to the firm by which they are employed—which latter was the case when contributions were made under the former system. With this plan the members of the War Chest advisory committee not connected with labor are in complete accord and are acting to that end.

Hence the burden is now upon the shoulders of the individual members of union labor and their organizations to carry forward, and thus demonstrate their wholehearted willingness to share, *through voluntary action*, in caring for the "War Front" and "Home Front" relief agencies which the San Francisco War Chest is attempting to maintain at this critical time.

Mass Meeting for O'Day

Senator John F. Shelley, Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, will be among the labor officials who will address a mass meeting for the re-election of Edward F. O'Day in the Twenty-fourth District this (Friday) evening, October 30, at Guadalupe hall, 4551 Mission street.

Dan Del Carlo, business representative of the Building and Construction Trades Council, will act as chairman.

James E. Rickets is chairman of the Union Labor Committee to Re-elect Assemblyman O'Day.

TO MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERS

Motor vehicle owners who have lost or misplaced their registration cards (white slip) should apply at once to the nearest office of the State Department of Motor Vehicles for a duplicate. Presentation of the registration card will be required by the federal rationing authorities when applications are filed for gasoline rationing coupon books. Rationing will become effective about November 22.

Death Claims Official Of Steamfitters' Union

Martin J. McDonough, financial secretary of Steamfitters' Union No. 590, passed away in this city on Saturday of last week. The deceased official was nearing his seventy-fifth birthday, and was one of the well-known and highly respected members of union labor in San Francisco, as was attested by the large number who came to pay their respects at his bier. Though of a modest and retiring nature his true worth, integrity and faithfulness brought to him wide recognition, and, as was declared by one of his fellow officials, his life was a monument to union labor.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. McDonough had long been a resident of this State. He originally joined the Plumbers' Union No. 442 of Oakland, in 1903, and had maintained continuous affiliation with his fellow workers in the organized labor movement since that time. As financial secretary of the local Steamfitters his incumbency in office had reached twenty years.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret McDonough, and two children Gertrude and Frank J. McDonough.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, from the parlors of the United Undertakers, thence to St. Paul's church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, and a large number accompanied the remains to the final resting place.

Honorary pallbearers were Timothy A. Reardon, John Maloney, Thomas Shaughnessey, George Wride, John Field and Jack Spalding. The active pallbearers were William L. O'Neill, R. H. Dreehan, John Bliss, Milton R. Reed, Michael Lally and J. Jones. All of these had been fellow officials or members with their departed brother in the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

No. 226 to Entertain Service Men

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 has accepted the pleasant task of taking unto itself a day for entertainment of the service men who are stationed in or passing through San Francisco, following the precedent which has been established by other groups since the mobilization of the nation's armed forces began.

No. 226 will be the host at the Hospitality House in the Civic Center tomorrow (Saturday), from noon to 11 p. m. During these hours lunch, music for dancing and other forms of entertainment will be provided for the men in the different branches of the service. The union named a special committee, with Arthur Lawrence as chairman, to perfect arrangements for the occasion.

C.I.O. RAID THROWN BACK

Another C.I.O. attempt to "raid" the railroad field was beaten off last week in a National Mediation Board election among dining car employees on the Alton. The A.F.L. Hotel and Restaurant Employees, which had heretofore represented the employees, defeated the C.I.O. Utility Workers' Union by a vote of 71 to 42 and was certified as bargaining agent.

Next Tuesday! Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1!

HENRY B. LISTER

Lawyer and Notary Public

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Stockton Convention of Building Service Council

The fourth annual convention of the California State Council of Building Service Employees met in Stockton last Saturday and Sunday. Secretary George Hardy reports the adoption of eight resolutions by the delegates. Summarized, these declarations by the convention were as follows:

Rebuke to Admiral Land

With reference to the recent statement made by Admiral Land before the Investment Bankers' Association, that organizers "ought to be shot at sunrise," the convention resolution pointed out that many labor organizers are today in the nation's armed forces and it felt "the term 'organizers' was misused by Admiral Land"; that the statement "was untimely, unjust and certainly un-American," and the Council went on record "sincerely hoping that no more of these un-American outbursts shall ever emanate from officials in high office in the democratic United States."

Declaring it is impossible for many industries in California to compete against the defense industries in the matter of wages and procuring employees, the convention favored initiation of a plan by the federal government whereby provision would be made for food and clothing for all workers receiving less than \$100 a month.

Increased Pension for Aged

Indorsement was given to the plan sponsored by Governor Culbert L. Olson of California whereby a pension of \$60 per month would be paid to all persons 60 years of age and over.

Petition was made to U. S. Senators Johnson and Downey of California that they vote and lend their

influence to the pending measure which provides for abolition of poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting now in effect in eight of the Southern States.

Support was given to the proposal made in a resolution that the California State Federation of Labor and the central labor councils of California set up a committee for the purpose of establishing a daily newspaper in the interest of the labor movement.

Favor Low-Cost Housing

Citing the housing shortage in San Francisco and other industrial areas, the Federal Housing Administration was petitioned to immediately construct more low-cost housing units to take care of workers in defense industries, and "the sabotaging efforts of many apartment house owners toward the construction of these housing units" was condemned.

Referring to the transportation problem in San Francisco, and to which "there seems to be no 'head' or 'tail,'" also that "a bond issue asking the people to spend millions of dollars for a pile of junk is being considered," the convention demanded "that the Office of Defense Transportation immediately take over the Municipal and Market Street Railways" to the end of effecting a solution. It was further resolved "that this convention protest the purchasing of the Market Street Railway by the city of San Francisco."

Medical and Hospitalization Plan

Petition was made to the President of the United States and the Governor of California to place in effect immediately—by drawing upon the funds of the Unemployment Fund and the Social Security Fund—a medical and hospitalization plan, to cover all persons coming under the provisions of the Social Security Act." It was declared that clinics in California are "doing a wonderful job," but are unable to handle the problem and give proper medical attention to needy people.

Draft Official's Expression On Deferment of Workers

The idea that it is unpatriotic for employers to seek deferment of drafted employees vitally needed in war work was assailed by Maj. Ernest M. Culligan, Selective Service director of information and public relations, in an address in New York City to the Tanners' Council of America.

Culligan warned, however, that it was also the patriotic duty of the employer to speed the training of replacements as quickly as possible to increase manpower to prosecute the war as soon as possible.

"The impression that it is unpatriotic to seek deferments is false and an injustice," Major Culligan declared, explaining that an appellate section of Selective Service has been set up to judge the merits of the applications.

Praising the personnel of local draft boards for their "thankless" jobs, Culligan said that it was impossible for these workers to be in a position to judge whether a technical worker was essential in the war effort.

"That is the reason we have a system of appeals," he said. "Even Selective Service officials cannot judge many of the appeals without the aid of government technicians and experts who know the importance of various jobs and whether labor shortages exist or not."

Deferment is based upon the following points: (1) Is the employee in essential war activity? (2) Is the employee performing an essential function? (3) Is the employee difficult or impossible to replace?

WELL SCHOOLED

"I understand married men make the best commercial travelers." "That's right. Probably because they're so used to taking orders."

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Paid Political Advertisement

DANGER!

Don't Allow Selfish Interests to Sabotage This War!

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Your Jobs, Your Homes and Your Families Are at Stake in This Election

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock the regular monthly meeting of the Chairmen's Forum will be held at union headquarters, 405 Sansome street. All chairmen are invited to be present to participate in the discussions, or to send a representative from their chapel. Chapel priority lists, two of which must be supplied the union at least once a year, may be brought or sent in at this time. Under present conditions it is imperative for the safety of your chapel that this matter be attended to. Keep next Thursday night open.

Kenneth Smith, Golden Gate Press operator, has enlisted in the U. S. Army, and was bidding farewell to his friends preparatory to leaving last Saturday for Monterey to go into training.

F. R. Leonard of the Eureka Press has joined the Army Air Corps Ground Service, and left last Saturday for training at Phoenix, Ariz.

O. T. Godfrey, another of our members in the Air Corps, and who is stationed at Mather Field, Sacramento, visited the union's offices last Friday while on a short leave of absence.

Ernest Durrenmatt, who left here last April, is now with the U. S. Engineers at Las Vegas as a civilian employee. On a 12-day leave of absence, he visited headquarters last Monday.

C. O. Ranft of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel, who has been stationed at Fresno with the Engineer Corps since his enlistment, has been transferred to Hamilton Field. He visited with friends and relatives over the week-end while on his way to his new location.

In a letter to his father, R. W. Waterson, *Chronicle* proofreader, R. W., Jr. says he is now stationed in the Fiji Islands.

L. E. Morgan, *Recorder* operator who last week joined the U. S. Army, left on Thursday for active service.

Returning this week from a two weeks' vacation, Charles M. Hecker of the *Call-Bulletin* proofroom said he and Mrs. Hecker had visited with his brother, Sidney, also a printer, who resides at Alhambra.

Johnny, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Begon, last Friday was taken to the hospital in a serious condition as the result of scarlet fever. At this writing he was convalescing and had been pronounced out of danger.

Louis F. Morris of the Eureka Press last week received a commission as lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Elmer Buchner, apprentice member of the Kohnke Printing Company, is spending a 10-day furlough with his wife, who has resided in San Francisco since their marriage last year. Elmer has been with the 115th U. S. Ordnance since his enlistment nineteen months ago, and has just recently been transferred from Needles to Camp San Luis Obispo.

After receiving a wire last Monday informing him of the death of his father-in-law in South Dakota, B. N. Metheny of the Rotary Colorprint chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Metheny, left immediately for the northern state to be in attendance at the funeral services.

G. H. Dahmke of the *Examiner* makeup department, who saw active service in World War I, last

Thursday enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps Ground Service and left immediately for active duty.

A. R. McCreadie of the Rotary Colorprint, who had been absent from his work for over a week because of illness, was taken to a Palo Alto hospital over last week-end.

R. G. ("Bob") Vernor, *Examiner* operator, who left the first part of September for a visit with relatives at St. Angelo, Tex., is back on the job again after six weeks spent along the Rio Grande.

"Ted" Popkin of the Golden Gate Press, who has traveled over most of the Mojave desert during the last few months while in training with the Army, is now in the city while on a 15-day furlough. A veteran of the last war, Army life agrees with Ted, as he has put on many pounds—and not an ounce of fat.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Among the ninety-two occupations in the communications industries listed by Selective Service last week as a guide to draft boards for possible deferment of registrants were occupations that would indicate not only were newspaper printers included but jobmen as well. Lou Henno, Bob Garner, Carl Madsen, Kenny Krause, Clarence Abbott, Harold Krueger, Louis Montarnal—these and others within the draft ages studied the list and concluded that commercial shops are grouped with the papers, for platen pressmen, imposition and other job occupations mentioned could scarcely mean some other industry.

A letter last week from Don E. Crotty informed his grandfather, Harry Crotty, of his approaching wedding in San Diego, on November 10, to Miss Jean Chocran of San Jose. Young Crotty enlisted in the Navy a year ago and is stationed in San Diego. Because of his knowledge of wood turning and glazing his rating is carpenter, 3rd class. The young couple attended school together in San Jose.

Since becoming an auxiliary policeman one of our boys, whom we'll call Mr. T. because of wartime censorship, had acquired a wholesome respect for the San Francisco police. Since one night last week it's more. A policeman who has been taking him on the rounds about twice a week called, but found him suffering with incipient flu; instead of leaving and getting another auxiliary, the policeman turned his first-aid training to use, and during the night still other members of the regular force visited Mr. T. with friendly offers of help.

Clipping a cartoon of a squalling infant with wide-open mouth titled "Open All Night," a wag posted it on the bulletin board after writing beneath: "Bell at 2." Another wag improved it: "Same at 52." And Harvey shrugged it off with, "Boys will be boys."

Word from the south informed Clarence Abbott his brother, Lyle, is confined to the military hospital at Santa Barbara with a broken leg. Details of the accident were not immediately available. Lyle joined up about four months ago.

For several weeks Vince Porrazzo will be on the shelf. His spine, injured some time back in lifting a double truck, is really acting up, even affecting his legs.

Though birds were plentiful at the Benicia Duck Club, Noel Rey got one duck—and a companion bagged it. The weather, he says, was not right; the sun blazed heatedly, and trying to keep cool and an eye peeled for whizzing, zooming ducks was just too much.

Shopping News Chapel Notes By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Howard Smith, machinist, enlisted in the Army Air Corps, October 1. Upon leaving for induction Howard was presented by the chapel with a wallet. Under date of October 6, and from Monterey, Howard again acknowledged the splendid gift. O. E. Olney took over Smith's duties.

The irrepressible Mead, he of the wanderlust, has again been heard from via postcard addressed to Skipper Stuck. From the picture on the reverse side of the card it is evident Earl was, or is, "somewhere in the south," the picture showing a bevy of beautiful brunettes who, as Earl writes, evidently exist only

in print because he hasn't, as yet, seen anything quite so comparable.

E. L. Gates, who enlisted in the Army Air Corps, had to await permission to embark, from his original draft board in Detroit.

Charlie Cantrell, Charlie Wilson and Charlie White have all returned from their respective vacations, thus completing the Chapel's schedule for the period ending September 30. Each of the three mentioned showed much benefit from their two-weeks' layoff.

Work hasn't been too plentiful for the past few weeks and some of those who assisted on the last month-end rush have departed, among these being A. G. Henry, formerly foreman of Lederer-Street-Zeus in Berkeley. Mr. Henry is now with the Kohnke Company. W. P. Leonard also pulled his slip to assist in the tariff work somewhere on "Printers' Row" on Sansome street.

Because of insistent demands of advertisers for angle work on most all large display pages, the *Shopping News* management made a valiant effort to buy two of the latest saws equipped with all necessary mitering devices. The request to purchase was tied in with willingness to turn in two outmoded saws. At this writing the Government has turned thumbs down on the deal. An effort will again be made to work some other form of deal whereby the needed equipment will be allowed.

The writer represented the International Typographical Union, with its approximately 83,000 members, before Industry Committee No. 49 set up under the Fair Labor Standards Act, in New York City, September 28 and September 29. Appearing as a member of the employees' group, the writer lent his voice and vote toward recommending to the administrator of the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor the maximum rate allowed for all those working for printing firms engaged in interstate commerce. By a vote of 25 to 2 the committee approved the maximum rate which will, when approved, raise the hourly wage of more than 45,000 persons now employed in the printing and publishing and graphic arts industry. There are now well over half a million persons employed in the industry. En route west, stopover was made for a period of 24 hours in Indianapolis. A further stopover was made in St. Louis while the world series was being played, and a stopover between trains was made at the Home in Colorado Springs.

Having been a member of the powerful resolutions committee which had much to do with labor's part in the writing, revising and recommending passage in Santa Barbara, in 1938, of the resolution condemning Proposition No. 1, and subsequent local union committee work in helping defeat this pernicious and wholly unnecessary legislation, it is again necessary to point out the utter inadvisability of ever entering upon the statute books of this commonwealth such infringement of labor's rights. *Vote NO on No. 1.*

Mack Ward has at last realized his life-long ambition. Having recently completed a modern bungalow on his ranch in the Castro Valley, Mack has severed his official residence locale from the Mission district in San Francisco to live the life of the country gentleman in the balmy and salubrious climate of Alameda county. While transportation facilities are available Mack will commute to and from the shop each working day. After the war is over and normalcy has returned—well, Mack says he'll cross that bridge when he comes to it or it to him.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Again a successful tournament for the Association! Last Sunday's meet at El Camino brought out thirty-six members and their guests, who enjoyed a perfect golf day. El Camino, incidentally, is in better condition than we have ever seen it, and while some of the boys had a little difficulty with its barrancas, the scores of the winners show that the Association's handicapping committee does its work well. Here are the top men in each flight:

Championship—Ron Cameron 79-8-71, Ed Schmieder 87-15-72, V. Lansberry 83-10-73, Frank Forst 78-2-76. Class "A"—Howard Watson 89-17-72, O. R. MacDonald 94-20-74, Charlie White, 92-17-75, Ben Apte 94-19-75. Class "B"—Jack Tappendorf 95-28-67, Bob Smith 107-27-80, Paul Gallagher, 110-30-80, Luke Lansberry 108-27-81. Guest Flight—B. Weissinger 80-15-65, G. Nicholson 88-18-70, J. Koster 78-6-72.

The hole-in-one contest found guest H. Nielson nearest the pin, his ball being 7 feet 2½ inches away from the hole. Jess Conaway was second, 8 feet from

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the pin; and third place went to Ralph Iusi, who hit one 17 feet, 5½ inches away from the flag.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—When a member kicks about a handicap in reverse—that is news. And so we give the Diogenes medal this week to Charlie White, who wanted a cut in his handicap from 18 to 17—and, incidentally, he got it. Charlie is a rare specimen of golfer—he tells the truth on the first tee! . . . Now they say "Mayor" Kimbrough has hired a press representative, and is trying to make the society section, this time with his newest portrait, in a zoot suit, with two pairs of pants. In case he loses one pair, he'll always have a spare. . . . Who is the best domino player? Ask Percy Crebassa. He taught some strangers how the game should be played last Sunday. . . . How that Watson-Tappendorff-Guest combination is working out! In the September tournament the three of them came in on top of their respective flights. This month they repeat. A senatorial investigation, or something, is indicated here. . . . Ben Apte is a hard man, McGee! At the tournament he hit one P.C. (a former partner in crime) with a golf ball, then instead of apologizing he scolds the poor wounded chap for being in his way—tsk! tsk! And the rumor is going 'round that Ben is 63 years old (ask the "Mayor"). Tain't true—he only looks and acts that old!

Get ready for the November tourney. It will be the last of the year, and—who knows?—the last at your favorite course, Sharp Park. The date is Sunday, November 29. Details later.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The label committee will meet at the home of Mrs. Grace Young next Tuesday, November 3. Mrs. Louise A. Abbott has been invited to give her report on the convention as relating to label work.

Mrs. Marguerite Christie, who has been in the hospital, returned home Sunday, and we wish her a speedy recovery.

Robert G. Lockman, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lockman, has enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and left for camp on the 27th.

Mrs. Selma C. Keylich has received her gold button as three-time donor at the Blood Bank.

Mrs. Georgia Holderby is giving one day a week to the British war relief work and one day a week to the American war relief activities.

Do not forget the referendum election on Tuesday, November 10.

Minors in Tomato Canneries

Extension of the temporary relaxation of the hours provisions of the child labor laws for boys 16 to 18 years of age employed in tomato canneries has been approved by Governor Olson, upon recommendation of George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Relaxation was originally approved in September by Governor Olson to relieve the labor shortage in order to save the tomato crop for the needs of the armed forces and the civilian population. Under the Governor's order, where adult labor is unobtainable, male minors 16 to 18 years of age will be permitted to work up to, but not in excess of, 10 hours per day in tomato canning, although the Labor Code prohibits the employment of minors under 18 years of age beyond 8 hours in one day. Time spent in school is to be included in the 10-hour limitation.

The relaxation which was to be effective through October 24 was extended by the Governor to November 15 because the tomatoes ripened late this year and it is now expected the seasonal peak will have passed by mid-November.

Canneries are required to make application for relaxation to H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, San Francisco. There is no change in the requirement that the minors obtain school permits.

RETREADS IN FRONT

If you have two retreaded tires and two with original treads it is advisable to place the retreads on the front wheels in order to avoid subjecting them to the extra strain of the engine's driving power on the rear wheels, suggests the California State Automobile Association.

Earn-As-You-Learn War Classes

A new "earn-while-you-learn" class in aircraft drafting, the fourth to be given on the Berkeley campus, has been announced by the War Training office at the University of California to start November 9.

Students will receive \$100 a month, during the twelve weeks of instruction, and will be assigned to drafting room jobs in the engineering department of Consolidated Aircraft Company, at San Diego, on completion of the course.

Applications may be obtained from the War Training office, 201 California Hall, on the campus, and a qualifying examination and interview will be held on Tuesday, November 3.

The course is open to high school graduates who have had algebra and geometry, and who have completed one year of college work. There is no tuition.

War Labor Board Raps N.A.M. on Strike Figures

Gross exaggeration of strike losses, contained in propaganda circulated by the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer organizations, was denounced by the National War Labor Board last week.

Some time ago the N.A.M. put out a "scare" booklet, packed with falsehoods, which pictured strikes in war industries as having skyrocketed 700 per cent from January to July. The N.A.M. demanded legislation to curb strikes and straitjacket labor.

Wayne L. Morse, member of the board, assailed the distorted Manufacturers' Association figures.

"In publishing figures of man-hours lost through strikes, the N.A.M. failed to include the number of man-hours worked," he said. "Any publication which presents only the hours lost and attempts to draw conclusions therefrom is not presenting an honest picture."

Actually, strike losses have ranged only from 6/100 of 1 per cent to 1/10 of 1 per cent of time worked, Morse said. These figures can still be reduced, but they form no justification for a war by employers on unions at this time, he declared. "Advantage should not be taken of this war period to carry on a campaign to destroy unionism," he warned.

Meanwhile, the board itself officially declared that "since Pearl Harbor the man-days lost to the war effort through strikes have been one day out of every thousand man-days worked." This can be improved, the board said, but none the less the board labeled the showing as "an outstanding record."

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Time was (not so long ago, either) that Mailer scribes of "outlaw" unions only, accused that reactionary body, the executive council of the M.T.D.U., of practicing the fine art of "political expediency" allegedly to obtain "benefits" for their working members, but which never materialized. Neither M.T.D.U. officers, nor scribes of the unions ever attempted to disprove said charges. But now those same mailer scribes and those of other unions recently seceding from the M.T.D.U., in the *Typographical Journal* have accused M.T.D.U. officers, in the recent referendum on withdrawal from the I.T.U. of having handed the working mailers of the M.T.D.U. what may not be inappropriately termed the "double cross" in their failure to call a mailer convention to discuss plans relative to creating a mailer international and at which convention the M.T.D.U. officers would resign as officers of the M.T.D.U. (Vote on withdrawal from the I.T.U. carried by only some 200 or so votes.) As in the case of attacks by "outlaw" scribes, the M.T.D.U. officers have chosen to remain silent under attacks by scribes of their own unions.

The smug complacency of M.T.D.U. officers would probably be upset were agitation begun seeking withdrawal of the Mailer injunction. They hold office only by force of that injunction. That the M.T.D.U. hierarchy have opposition is indicated by the Colorado Springs convention reversing their decision in the Minneapolis appeal case, this being the first time in M.T.D.U. history that a convention reversed a decision of its officers. (Full particulars of the case not learned as yet.) It is, therefore, possible, and also quite probable that, in a small way, there may appear before our astonished eyes such a judgment (of M.T.D.U. officers) as shown on the walls of Belshazzar's palace in letters of fire: "Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting!"

Manifestly, a case of where "freedom of the press" (*Typographical Journal*) is at stake, be sure to vote "No" on the proposition to amend the I.T.U. Constitution to give the president and vice-presidents power to appoint an editor of the *Journal*. Allocation of added power to the executive council, and the tendency to restrict autonomy of local unions, would not be conducive to the best interests of the I.T.U.

Corporal Del Nore of Camp Walters, Tex., and Corporal Fern of Fort Benning, Ga., *Chronicle* apprentices, were visitors during their respective furloughs.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, October 23, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley; Delegate Armstrong acting as vice-president and Delegate Johns as secretary.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Vice-President Haggerty and Secretary O'Connell, who were excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated October 15, 1942; also communication giving its recommendations on state and municipal propositions. Resolution from Barbers No. 148 (I. D. Hester, secretary-treasurer), asking that Charles W. Real, delegate from Teamsters No. 70 of Oakland to the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Long Beach, be requested to resign as a Federation vice-president because of his indorsement of Earl Warren for Governor. From Ivan Flamm, secretary Municipal Civil Service Association, announcing that the Association went on record as opposing Proposition No. 1. From Matthew C. Carbury and R. F. Callahan of the Fire and Police Campaign Committee, thanking the Council for its indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 28. A circular on Proposition No. 4, repeal of the State Income Tax, asking that we be sure to vote "No." Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated October 20, 1942.

Donations: For defeat of the Slave Bill (Prop. No. 1): Operating Engineers No. 64 voted an additional donation of \$300.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Request Complied With: Communication from Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960, asking that we remove the Howard Automobile Company from the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to the President: Communication from Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7, stating it has contacted those in control of the rationing of gasoline and tires for the purpose of urging that union representatives be permitted sufficient gasoline and tires and urging that this Council take similar action.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing its official recommendations on voting for State officers and on the various state propositions.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION and the Label Section: Communication from the Retail Trades Council of Los Angeles and vicinity, relating to Barker Bros. being placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor.

Resolution: A resolution was introduced by Delegate Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council War Chest Committee, asking that the Council re-affirm its former position in subscribing to the principle of one day's pay for the San Fran-

"Labor For Victory," on Radio

The fourth anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act will be celebrated under the joint auspices of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. in the next "Labor For Victory" radio program which will be aired next Sunday, October 25, from 1:15 to 1:30 p. m., E.W.T. (10:15 to 10:30 a. m., Pacific Time), over the National Broadcasting Company.

Among the speakers listed for this program are A.F.L. President William Green, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling of the Wage-Hour Administration, and C.I.O. President Philip Murray.

The next "Labor For Victory" broadcast under A.F.L. auspices will go on the air November 8. It will be devoted to the story of how labor is co-operating with the U. S. Navy. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard will be the principal speaker and music will be provided by the U. S. Navy Band.

cisco War Chest; and that the Council approve the following method of participation in this work for the duration of the present war: Either one day's pay in a single payment, through the union, or the payment of one hour's pay each month, through the union, for the duration; the local union then to pro-rate this money eight-twelfths to the San Francisco War Chest and four-twelfths to the Red Cross, or to such other war relief agencies as the labor movement may decide; and that the Council recommend to each of its affiliated unions that they concur in this action and that copies of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco War Chest and to the press. Motion that the resolution be concurred in; after a lengthy discussion the motion to concur was put and carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, October 19, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. Brother Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused. In the matter of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, requesting strike sanction against the California Card Company 500 Potrero avenue, this will be laid over for one week. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders and their application for strike sanction against the Humpty Dumpty Restaurant, 978 Market street, both sides were represented, and after discussion it was agreed that a further meeting between the management and the union be arranged to adjust the existing dispute. The representatives of the Local Joint Board requested that the application for strike sanction against the Unique Coffee Shop, 246 Montgomery street; Young's Restaurant, 1095 Hyde street, and the Three Mills Creamery, 836 Irving street, be filed, as the matters have been adjusted. Brother Jack Smith, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and representatives of the following unions: Building Service Employees No. 87, Operating Engineers No. 64, Office Employees No. 21320, Machinists No. 68, Joint Board of Culinary Crafts, discussed the situation on Sutro Baths, which is on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council; after some discussion your committee recommends that the status quo be maintained; that is, that the Sutro Baths be continued on the "We Don't Patronize" list and that a letter be sent to all unions acquainting them with this fact. Your committee received a report from the president of the Council on the many activities of the various federal war agencies and their relationship to labor and its problems. Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, October 16, 1942.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following delegate was examined and having been found to have the proper number of union labels, and American citizenship, was recommended for seating in the Council by your committee: Electrical Workers No. B-1245, W. V. Penders. Your committee reconsidered the application for affiliation of the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers

No. 18032. Protesting the affiliation were Matt Shelley of the American Guild of Variety Artists, Elmer Hubbard of Local 6 of the Musicians, William Sutherland of Theatrical Employees No. B-18, and Al T. Maass of the Theatrical Stage Employees. No one appeared on behalf of the applicant for affiliation. At a previous meeting of your committee this matter was considered and the organization applying was requested to have a representative present in order to substantiate its affiliation plea. No one appeared for the organization. On investigation your committee finds that at the present time there is only one man in San Francisco who would be eligible for membership in the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers No. 18032, that man being employed at the Curran Theater. Your committee feels that due to the insufficient number of people involved that it would be an utter impossibility to seat the organization in the San Francisco Labor Council. Your committee therefore recommends that the application for affiliation of the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers No. 18032 be filed and that the officers of the Council inform the officers of this Association of our action and also inform President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, giving our reasons for not seating the organization. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m.

Report of the Label Section—Brother Rotell reported his activities against a present seal "racket," and all members are warned not to purchase such seals.

Report of the A.F.L. Committee for Labor's Welfare in the November Election—Brother Anselmo reported for the special committee on Proposition No. 1, and asked that all members listen to Art Linkletter's program Tuesday, October 27, at 7:30 p. m., which will be broadcast from the Telenews Theater.

President Shelley reminded all business agents of the special meeting to be held next Tuesday, October 27, at 10 a. m., in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

Reports of Unions—Local 1245 I.B.E.W.—Reported on progress of P. G. and E. campaign and asked for the support of the members of organized labor. Automobile Painters No. 1073—Thanked the officers of the Council for their support in settling the Howard Automobile case. Production Machinists No. 1327—Reported on the unfair situation existing in the plant of Eitell-McCullough, San Bruno, Calif.

Receipts, \$803.64; expenses, \$385.86.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. SHELLEY, Acting Secretary.

Warn Against Proposition No. 6

Officials of the Lukens Memorial Forestry Society, an organization founded in 1917 to carry on reforestation experiments in arid areas, are warning the voters that Proposition No. 6 on the November ballot takes control of the State forestry administration out of the regular legislative channels and freezes it into the Constitution, beyond reach of the voters. The Society points out the proposition provides for appointment of seven members, a majority of whom must come from private industries related to forestry—one each from the redwood, pine and cattle grazing industries, and one from sporting associations, the latter dominated by dealers, the Society declares. The question is asked: Would it not be as sensible to ask voters to designate that railroad presidents and public utility managers should be appointed upon the State Railroad Commission? The California State Federation of Labor also has advised a "No" vote on Proposition No. 6.

FARM PAY IN RECORD RISE

Farm wage rates on October 1 were the second highest on record. The index, at 220 per cent of the 1910-14 period, was the highest since 1920. The October 1 figure represents an 18-point rise since the last quarterly report, July 1. Usually there is no seasonal change from July to October. The index is also 57 points above October 1, 1941. This is the greatest increase ever recorded within a year's time.

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Observations of Canada Under Wartime Conditions

By PHILLIP PEARL
In A.F.L. Weekly News Service

Well, here we are back again at the old stand after spending three busy weeks at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor. During the convention, our daily activities prevented us from taking time out to report on the proceedings, but now that we've had an opportunity to reflect and cogitate, we'd like to tell you about a few things that won't appear in the official records.

In the first place, our three-week stay in Toronto gave us a preview of the severe war conditions that will unquestionably be imposed upon the people of the United States within a relatively short time. Canada has been in this war since 1939 and its people are therefore far ahead of us in sacrifices, both voluntary and compulsory.

No Conscription Law

Although conscription for military service is not yet in effect in Canada, a tremendous proportion of the male population and a great number of women are in the armed service. The manpower problem, therefore, is acute, and there is even a serious shortage of women to fill the jobs left open by enlistment of men for fighting duty.

Job freezing, wage regulation and strict price control are the law in Canada and the people are accepting these infringements on their normal liberties without complaining despite numerous grievances and mistakes in administration.

Rationing of gasoline and scarce articles of the table such as sugar, coffee and tea seems to be working out efficiently. But, because of price control, the people of Canada are suffering new and unexpected shortages of foods that should be plentifully available.

One Result of Price Control

For instance, beef was just not to be had during our entire stay in Toronto. This was somewhat amazing because Canada is one of the great beef-producing nations of the world. True, a great amount is being shipped to Great Britain and the armed services of Canada are consuming a huge share. But there should still be beef for the public, even under these circumstances, were it not for the peculiar and unforeseen results of price control.

Wholesale and retail beef prices are controlled by law. Therefore, the wholesalers, in order to stay in business, are compelled to limit the price they can pay to farmers and ranch owners for cattle. The farmers refuse to sell at this price, claiming it would mean a loss to them. They prefer to fatten their cattle for future markets, expecting the beef shortage will result in relaxation of the price regulations. The Government, susceptible to political pressure from the farm belt, does not dare as yet to crack down on the farmers. And the result is that the public gets no beef to eat.

Still, no squawks are heard. The citizenry eat what they can get and like it. It's rather tough on the poultry population of Canada, because chickens and turkeys are being slaughtered in unusual numbers, but they have no votes.

No War Against Labor

The people of Canada know there is a war on because thousands of their sons and brothers and relatives already have paid the supreme sacrifice and many more thousands are taking their places on the

battle-lines. They are proud of the opportunity of doing their share and they are grateful for the assistance which the United States is now rendering the United Nations. One evidence of this is the fact that at all public gatherings the customary toast to the King is always followed by a similar toast to the President of the United States.

The workers of Canada, many of whom are members of the American Federation of Labor, are doing a superlatively fine job and the public appreciate their service. There is far less anti-labor agitation in Canada than in the United States. The newspapers do not play up the few unimportant strikes that occur. Recognition is given widely and wholeheartedly to the patriotic service of labor in speeding war production. Even though labor in Canada is not as widely organized as in the United States and despite the fact that in normal times opposition to unionism is keener there than here, the Government, industry, management and the public are giving the workers a helping and encouraging hand now that the entire nation is pulling together to help win the war.

Perhaps when the stark realities of total war impress themselves deeper upon the consciousness of Americans, the enemies of labor in this country will also see the light and halt their war against unions long enough to join in the fight against the real enemies of all Americans who menace us from abroad!

IN THE TRENCHES

A couple of colored boys were crouched in a shell hole while a barrage whanged away over their heads. "Look here, Rastus," said one. "Ain't you skeert?" "Not me," boasted the other. "Ain't no shell gonna come along got my name on it." "Me neither," said the first fellow. "I ain't worried about my name on no shell. What I am worried about is, maybe there's one marked 'To Whom It May Concern'."

Buy Union Label Merchandise, from Union Clerks.

Decries Raising of False Hope to Syphilis Victims

Raising of false hopes for a one-day cure for syphilis, which has occurred in recent magazine and newspaper stories, is criticized by Dr. Bertram P. Brown, state health director.

"To begin with," said Dr. Brown, "the articles, most of them written by lay persons, are certain to make a large number of patients suffering from syphilis feel dissatisfied with their present treatment. Standard treatment for syphilis today extends over a period of 18 months or longer. We know that this type of treatment will cure over 90 per cent of the patients that complete it, without marked damage to tissue or organs.

"True, experimental work on shorter treatment courses—not necessarily of one day's duration—is under way. But data on syphilis therapy are not gathered overnight, and neither are they built on only a few patients—as has been the case in a number of the news stories." Dr. Brown further declared:

"By utilizing data more than ten years old, in at least one instance authors have recently made it appear that the present standard treatment for syphilis is painful and dangerous. This is not usually the case. Bad reactions from the improved arsenical drugs and bismuth compounds used today are few, and deaths are almost unheard of."

UP-TO-DATE REFERENCE WORK

The new premium catalog of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation lists books offered for coupons packed with "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes, including a de luxe two-volume Funk & Wagnall dictionary. It is a standard, up-to-the-minute reference work, with 1300 pages of authoritative pronunciations, definitions, etc. It is thumb-indexed and plentifully illustrated.

VOTE NO ON No. 1

CITIZENS of California WILL NOT allow their state to be the first to enact laws that tend to set up a European dictatorship in the United States of America!



CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE FOR THE FOUR FREEDOMS

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Labor Council Resolution

PLAN FOR UNION MEMBERS' DONATION TO WAR CHEST AND RED CROSS

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday evening:

Whereas, There exists in San Francisco an organization known as the San Francisco War Chest, the purpose of which is to co-ordinate into one single campaign the requests for financial assistance on behalf of the Community Chest and some ten other war relief agencies which include Navy Relief, China War Relief, British War Relief, Russian War Relief, the U.S.O., etc.; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council in meeting assembled on August 28, 1942, adopted a resolution subscribing to the principle that all members of organized labor should donate one day's pay for the San Francisco War Chest; and

Whereas, Organized labor has long believed in the principle of having one donation cover the requests of all relief agencies, and further that labor, itself, should assume the responsibility of doing its share in this worthy cause so that it might receive its just share of commendation and so that our members will not be subjected to the coercion of over-zealous employers; and

Whereas, All members of organized labor are eager to support the President of the United States in his request that all must sacrifice and all must help if this present world war is to be successfully terminated; and

Whereas, The War Chest is of paramount importance in the prosecution of this war effort due to the fact that not all of the casualties of war occur on the battlefield, but instead the distressed peoples of entire countries and the conditions in our own community of distressed families, broken homes, juvenile delinquency, disease and crime must be classed as direct war casualties; and

Whereas, Despite the extreme importance of labor's participation in the War Chest, it has become necessary that the truth must be brought forcibly home to the membership of our unions so that they shall realize the urgency and necessity of giving the full measure of their support to this worthwhile cause; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby reaffirm its former position in subscribing to the principle of one day's pay for the San Francisco War Chest; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby approve the following method of participation in this work for the duration of the present war: Either one day's payment in a lump sum, through the local union, or each member shall donate one hour's pay each month to be collected by his local union which shall then pro-rate this money so collected on the following basis: eight-twelfths to the San Francisco War Chest and four-twelfths to the Red Cross, or to such other war relief agencies as the labor movement may decide; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco War Chest and to the press.

UNTIDY LOT

Nora: "I think Jack must have a lot of untidy officers in his regiment." Cora: "What makes you think so?" Nora: "Well, he often writes and tells me that he had to clean up the Officers' Mess again."

GOOD FOOD

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ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

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TRUCKERS WANT HIGHER SPEEDS

The policy committee of the American Trucking Association has voted to seek modification of the wartime speed of 35 miles an hour for long-distance truckers as cutting freight volume a third. It decided to ask for a 40 or 45-mile speed limit.

Democratic Victory Luncheon

Two thousand persons are expected to be present at the Victory reception and luncheon, to be tendered Governor Olson and the other Democratic candidates, tomorrow (Saturday), in the Palace Hotel, James C. Purcell, toastmaster, announced.

Applications for reservations are coming in from all parts of the State, with information that the outstanding men and women leaders of the party will be present.

This will mark the final public appearance in San Francisco prior to election day of Governor Olson, Lieutenant Governor Patterson, Robert W. Kenny, candidate for Attorney General, and Secretary of State Paul Peek.

Will Honor Auxiliary Firemen at Ball

Those attending the Firemen's annual concert and ball in the Civic Auditorium, Saturday night, November 7, will be introduced to several battalions of new, highly trained firemen who are now "in service" for the duration. These are the auxiliary firemen, ready for active duty. The group will be formally presented to Mayor Rossi and the Board of Fire Commissioners in ceremonies under the direction of the David Scannell Club, firemen's fraternal organization. These auxiliary firemen, serving the city as volunteers, will display their newly acquired fire-fighting and rescue equipment.

In addition to the demonstrations and special events by members of the Fire Department, the usual huge floor show, under the direction of Peggy O'Neill, will precede the grand march.

The ball is sponsored by the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the Fire Department, to assist in restoring a portion of the more than \$75,000 distributed to families of deceased and injured firemen during the past year. The remainder of these benefits is made up by regular monthly contributions from the members of the Fire Department.

Chicago Union Janitors Invest a Million in Bonds

More than \$1,000,000 has been invested in war savings bonds by members of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union, Local No. 1, as a result of a two-week campaign led by William L. McFetridge, president of the local, and who also is president of the Building Service Employees' International Union and director of salvage for the Office of Civilian Defense in Chicago.

The union was awarded a Minute Man flag and a special merit citation from the U. S. Treasury Department at a gigantic rally at the Chicago Stadium, held recently. A crowd of 30,000, one of the largest ever to gather under one roof there, as well as the largest ever to attend a patriotic rally or a local union meeting in that area, packed the stadium for the occasion.

The million-dollar war bond investment is in addition to bonds previously purchased by members of the union. Union members have signed individual pledge cards, indicating the amount to be invested.

Also—and this is no less important—the union was the recipient of a War Production Board salvage trophy, made from the casing of a shell fired at Dunkirk. First salvage trophy to be presented to any group, the award is a token of the 15,000 to 19,000 tons of scrap collected each month by the more than 10,600 members of the Flat Janitors' Union, and turned into war industries, for the production of equipment for the armed forces.

"If every family in Chicago had followed the union's example last month, this city alone would have sold more than three times the quota in bonds for the State," Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, area director of civilian defense, told the cheering throng.

The mayor complimented the union's members for the part they have played in the "Salvage for Victory" drive, and told them that they and their union were the backbone of the campaign.

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San Francisco

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forrester Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.